

Doc. No. 25374

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## EXTRACT FROM "THE TOKYO NICHU NICHU"

November 12, 1941

CHURCHILL CLAIMS BRITAIN IS READY FOR  
ACTION IN INDIAN, PACIFIC OCEANS.  
WILL FIGHT NIPPON IF AMERICA DOES

LONDON PRIME MINISTER DECLARES NO NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH HITLER  
OR NAZI REGIME; LEASE-LEND BILL AND CHUNGKING GIVEN LAVISH PRAISE.

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Special to Mainichi-Nichi Nichi

LONDON. Nov. 10. "Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a speech at the  
Lord Mayor's luncheon at Mansion House, warned that the war might soon  
spread throughout the world.

"Should the United States be involved in a war with Japan," the Prime  
Minister declared, "a British declaration will follow within an hour."

.....

"We do not know whether the efforts of the United States to preserve  
peace in the Pacific will be successful."

"But if they fail, I take this occasion to say - and it is my duty  
to say - that should the United States be involved in a war with Japan,  
a British declaration will follow within an hour."

#25374

「英京東京日日新聞 一九四一年十月十二日附 第六七四號  
第一頁ヨリ、抜萃」

英國、印度洋、太平洋ニテ戦闘、用意アリト、チャーチル  
揚言ス。

「アメリカが戦ハル(英國)モ日本ト戦ハント。」

チャーチル首相ハ、ヒトラー若クハナチ政権ト交渉行ハスト  
言明、武器貸與法ト重慶ヲ絶賛ス。

### 毎日、日々、特電

ロンドン十月十日発 —— 「チャーチル、チャーチル首相ハ、  
「ミントン、ハズ」ニ於テ、ロンドン市長、午餐会ニテ、演説中  
戦争ハ、世界ニ擴グルベキト警告セラル。」「若シ合衆國が  
日本ト、戦争ニ捲込ミタラバ英國、宣戰布告ハ、一時間以内ニ  
發せらる」と首相ハ言明ス。

「太平洋ニ於テ平和ヲ維持セトスル合衆國、努力が成功  
スルカドウカハ我々ニ分ラナイ。

併シ若シソレが失敗スレバ、コソラ機会ニ私ハ申シ上ゲタイ。  
——又ソレヲ申シ上ゲルカ私ノ義務デアリ——若シ合衆  
國が日本ト、戦争ニ捲込ミタラバ英國、宣戰布告ハ、一時間以  
内ニ發せらるルデアリ。」

ex 1173

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From: Tokyo.  
To : Washington.  
11 November 1941  
(Purple)

#764 (In 3 parts, complete).

1. On the 11th, the British Ambassador, while calling on me on some other business, brought up the subject of the conversations. He advised me that he reported my talks of the other day (see contents of 2 of my message #723\*) to his home government, to which his government replied along the following lines, he said:

"The British Government is not aware of the details of the conversations being conducted in Washington. Since its success would be of interest to Britain and Japan, it is fervently hoping for the success thereof. However, unless the basis of discussion is first settled upon, it would be useless to go ahead and enter into negotiations of the details. The British Government feels that discussions as to the basic principles could safely be left up to the U. S. Government. However, as soon as the real negotiations begin, the United States is to confer with Great Britain according to arrangement. Therefore, when that time arrives, negotiations will be carried on jointly with the United States and Japan."

2. I replied that in the matters being discussed between Japan and the United States there were some phases which greatly affected Great Britain. In the event of an agreement between Japan and the United States, Japan will simultaneously seek Britain's agreement. I wish to arrange matters so that the two agreements may be signed at exactly the same time. In view of the fact that to do the above is necessary, we have already requested the United States to give their approval to the terms, I said to the British Ambassador.

The British Ambassador said that he was not aware as to how much progress had been made between the United States and Japan, but he assumed that they were still in the preliminary stages.

I, therefore, replied that his assumption may have fitted in the past, but that at present they had already entered into the realm of the actual negotiations. Moreover, the Imperial Government has already submitted its final proposal, thus bringing the negotiations to the final phase. We have made this fact absolutely clear to the United States, I added.



I went on to say that I hear that the British Prime Minister made a speech at a luncheon given by the Mayor of London in which he stated that though he did not know the developments in the U.S.-Japanese negotiations, he would issue a warning to Japan. Would it not be more to the point, I challenged, if, instead of making threats without knowing of what he spoke, he were to try to more clearly understand the issues and to cooperate in an effort to clear them up? However, I said, with the U.S.-Japanese talks in the phase they are today, and in view of the fact that I realized that there were certain relationships between the United States and Great Britain, I have no intention of urging or opposing British participation in these talks at this time.

The Imperial Government has made the maximum concessions she can in drawing up its final proposal, I explained. We are of the opinion that the United States will find no objectionable points in it. I believe that it will be possible to sign the agreement within a week or ten days, I said. If, unfortunately, the United States refuses to accept those terms, it would be useless to continue the negotiations. Our domestic political situation will permit no further delays in reaching a decision.

I am making superhuman efforts at this time, I pointed out, in the attempt to ride out the crisis in the U.S.-Japanese and the British-Japanese relations. There are factions in the country which insist that there is no need for negotiating and point out the uselessness of doing so. The negotiations are being continued only after these factions were checked.

For these reasons, it is absolutely impossible that there be any further delays.

A speedy settlement can be made depending entirely upon the attitude of Britain and the United States, I said, and suggested that his country give serious consideration to this, and cooperate in bringing about an early agreement.

In the above manner, I pointed out the criticalness of the situation. The Ambassador listened to what I said very attentively, giving indications that he was realizing for the first time how critical the situation was. He advised me that he would send his government a report of the above conversation and that he himself would do his best to bring about a speedy settlement.

3. Thus, there are indications that the United States Government is still under the impression that the negotiations are in the preliminary stages and that we are still merely

exchanging opinions. This is further supported by the words of President Roosevelt reported by you in your message #1070\*\* (that part in which he says that he hopes that these preliminary discussions will lead to the basis of the real negotiations, etc.)

That the United States takes this lazy and easy going attitude in spite of the fact that as far as we are concerned, this is the final phase, is exceedingly unfortunate. Therefore, it is my fervent hope that Your Excellency will do everything in your power to make them realize this fact and bring about an agreement at the earliest possible moment.

\*JD-1: 6228. (SIS #24293-94)

\*\*Not available.

Doc. No. 2593 (Certificate)

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF  
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
WASHINGTON, 25, D.C.

24 July 1946

I hereby certify that the attached photostats of Japanese messages have been intercepted by electric or physical means, decrypted, and translated by trained personnel of the War and Navy Departments, and are accurate and authentic to the best of my knowledge and belief insofar as it is humanly possible for an occidental accurately to translate Japanese script.

/s/ Carter W. Clarke

CARTER W. CLARKE  
Colonel, G.S.C.



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Ext. 12  
6x 1174  
1.

書類第二五九三號 D-I-十一

第十二番

東京發 華府宛

一九四二年（昭和十六年）十一月十一日

（案）

第七六四號（三番ニテ完結）

「十一日、他局ヲ以テ來訪ノ際、美國大使ハ會談ノ件ヲ話題ニ出シ、通日ノ余ノ談話（往實米第七二三號第二ノ内容参照）ヲ、本國政府ニ報告セル處之ニ對シ同政府ハ左記趣旨ノ回答ヲ爲シタル旨、余ニ通告アリタリ。即チ曰ク

「美國政府ハ華府ニ於ケル話合ノ難任ヲ承知セザルモ、右ノ成功ハ、美國及ビ日本ノ利益ナルニヨリ之ヲ熱望ス。然レドモ討議ノ基礎ガ先ヅ以テ成立セザレバ進テ交渉ニ入ルノ必要ヲ輕メズ。

美國政府ハ、根本原則ニ關スル協議ハ、米國政府ニ委ネ達支ナシト考ヘ居レリ。尤モ現實ノ交渉可能トナラバ、米國政府ハ、直ニ美國政府ト協議スルコトトナリ居ルニ付、其ノ際ハ、日米政府ト共ニ協議スベシ。」

「依テ余ハ、日米間ニテ討議中ノ諸問題中ニハ、英國ニ重大利害關係アル事項アルヲ以テ日米間合意

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ノ成立ノ際ハ、日本ハ之ト同時ニ、米國側ノ合意ヲモ望ムベク、爾合意ヲ全ク同時ニ印シ得ル様體段ノ手筈ヲ取進メ度キ意圖ニシテ、右邊ビノ必要ナルニ鑑ミ、既ニ米國ニ對シ右様取計方希望シ置キタリ、ト米國大使ニ回答シ置キタリ。

米國大使ハ、日米交渉ノ進捗程度ハ知ラザルモ、今在豫備的會談ノ域ヲ出デザルモノナリト了解シ居レリ、ト答ヘタリ。

依テ余ハ、過去ニ於テハ兎ニ角、現在ハ、就ニ、本格的交渉トナリ居リ、而モ今ヤ帝國政府ノ最後的對策提示ヲ以テ最後ノ段階ニ入りタル狀態ナリト答ヘ、尙右ノ次第ハ、米國側ニ完全ニ説明シ置ケリト附言セリ。

余ハ語ヲ續ケ英國首相ハ、ロンドン市長午餐會ノ演說ニテ、日米交渉ノ経過ニツキテハ、熟知セザルモ、日本ニ對シテ警告セントス、ト述べ居ル由ナルモ、氏トシテハ、其ノ語所ノ何タルカタヲ知ラズシテ會通ヲナスヨリモ、語點點ヲ釋カニシテ、之ガ解決ニ協力スル方妥當ナラズヤ、ト裁詰シ置キタリ。但シ日米會談ハ今日ノ如キ段階ニ在ルヲ以テ、又米英間ニハ米英トシテノ關係アルニ鑑ミ、此ノ際、本會談ニ英國ノ參加ヲ懇望シ、或ハ之ニ

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反對スル意圖ナシ、ト述べて置ケリ。

帝國政府ハ、其ノ重要案起草ニ際シテ大限ノ議  
步ヲ取テシタル次第ナル旨説明シ、米國側ハ之ニ  
反對ナカルベク、一週間乃至十日以内ニ、協定ノ  
調印可能ナルベシ、ト述べて置ケリ。不幸ニシテ米  
國ガ其條件ノ受諾ヲ拒否セバ、交渉ヲ繼續スル  
モ無益ナルベク、我が國內情勢ハ、受持ニ、此ノ  
上ノ延延ヲ許サズ。

余ハ日米、日英關係ノ危局ヲ突破スル爲、目下  
學生ノ努力ヲ傾注シ居ル旨指摘セリ。國內ニハ交  
渉無用論アルモ、之ヲ伺シテ漸ク交渉ハ繼續シツ  
ツアリ。

是故ニ此上少シテモ延延セシムル事ハ全ク不可  
能ナリ。

米米ノ態度如何ニ依リテハ迅速妥結ノ方法モア  
ル次第ナレバ、先方政府ニ於テモ此ノ邊ノ事情ヲ  
充分ニ考慮シ交渉迅速成立ニ盡力アリ度シ、ト述  
べて置ケリ。

如上事案ノ急迫セ所以ヲ叙述シタルニ、同大使ハ  
右ヲ傾聴シ初メテ其急ノ眞ニ通達セルヲ痛感セル  
モノノ如ク、右ヲ早速政府ニ報告スベク、自分モ  
迅速ナル妥結ノ爲、最善ノ努力ヲ試ミルベシ、ト

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述ベタリ。

三 右ノ如ク米國政府ハ今猶交渉ハ、未ダ預備的段階ニアルヤニ考ヘ居ル節アル處右ハ貴電<sup>米</sup>第一〇七〇號ヲ以テ貴使報告ノ「ルーズベルト」大統領ノ言（此等豫備的會談ガ眞ノ交渉ノ基礎トナル事ヲ望ム云々ノ部分）ニ従スルモ明白ナリ。

我方ノ思スル限リ、此ハ最後の段階ナルニモ拘ラズ、米側ガ依然トシテ新カル迄長緩慢ナル態度ヲ持スルハ、我ニ不幸ナリ。此テハ閣下ニ於テハ、米側ヲ辱蒙シ、遠ニ本件妥結ニ意ヲ決セシムル様御査閲アラシ事ヲ切望ス。

註<sup>米</sup>JDノ一第六二二八號

（S I S [科學情報院之圖] 第二四二九三—九四號）

<sup>米</sup>  
<sup>米</sup>入手シ得ス



機 密 陸 軍 省

陸軍省参謀本部

情 報 局

ワシントン、二十五、D.O.

一九四六年七月二十四日

予ハ茲ニ左ノ通り證明ス。即チ

添附復通ノ日本文電報ノ複製寫眞ハ陸海軍兩省ノ  
熟練セル職員ニ依リ電氣的或ハ物理的方法ニ依ッ  
テ傍受サレ、解讀セラレ而シテ翻譯セラレシモノ  
ニシテ予ノ知り且信ズル限り正確ニ日本文字ヲ翻  
譯スル爲メ西洋人ニトリ人刀ノ可能ナル限度ニ於  
テ正確且ツ典據ノアルモノナリ。

参謀本部附大佐

CARTER W CLARKE

カーター・ダヴリユー・クラーク